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Nº 838

No. 838

FRANCE
and
SPAIN

Treaty delimiting the frontier from the mouth of the Bidassoa to the point where the Department of Basses-Pyrenees adjoins Aragon and Navarra. Signed at Bayonne on 2 December 1856

Convention supplementary to the above-mentioned Treaty. Signed at Bayonne on 28 December 1858

Authentic texts: French and Spanish.

Filed and recorded at the request of France on 31 July 1979.

FRANCE
et
ESPAGNE

Traité pour déterminer la frontière depuis l'embouchure de la Bidassoa jusqu'au point où confinent le Département des Basses-Pyrénées, l'Aragon et la Navarre. Signé à Bayonne le 2 décembre 1856

Convention additionnelle au Traité susmentionné. Signée à Bayonne le 28 décembre 1858

Textes authentiques : français et espagnol.

Classés et inscrits au répertoire à la demande de la France le 31 juillet 1979.

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

TREATY¹ BETWEEN FRANCE AND SPAIN DELIMITING THE FRONTIER FROM THE MOUTH OF THE BIDASSOA TO THE POINT WHERE THE DEPARTMENT OF BASSES-PYRENEES ADJOINS ARAGON AND NAVARRA

H.M. the Emperor of the French and H.M. the Queen of Spain, desiring to consolidate and maintain peace and harmony between the populations of the two States living on each side of that part of the frontier extending from the summit of Analarra, where the Department of Basses-Pyrenees adjoins Aragon and Navarra, to the mouth of the Bidassoa, in the Figuer (Higuer) roadstead, and to prevent any resumption of the regrettable disputes which, until these negotiations were initiated, arose at different times at several points on this frontier because of the uncertainty which prevailed hitherto concerning the ownership of certain territories and the enjoyment of certain privileges which the frontier inhabitants of each country claimed as theirs alone, and considering that, in order to attain the desired goal, they needed to determine clearly the rights of the frontier populations and the limits of the two territories from the eastern end of Navarra to the Figuer (Higuer) roadsteads in a special treaty, to which agreements about the rest of the frontier from the Analarra summit to the Mediterranean will have to be added later, have designated for this purpose:

His Majesty the Emperor of the French, Jean Baptiste Louis, Baron Gros, Minister Plenipotentiary, Commander of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of the Order of the Saviour of Greece, Commander of the Order of the Conception of Portugal . . .

And Camille Antoine Callier, Brigadier General, Commander of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour, of the Red Eagle of Prussia, of St. Gregory the Great of the Nichan Iftijar of Turkey . . .

And Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, Don Francisco María Marín, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Isabel the Catholic, Commander with plaque of the Royal Order of Charles III, Knight of the Military Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Commander of the Legion of Honour of France, Commander of the Order of Christ of Portugal, holder of the Nichan second class, in brilliants, of Turkey, Minister Plenipotentiary, Duty Majordomo of the week of His Catholic Majesty . . .

And Don Manuel de Monteverde y Bethancourt, Field Marshal of the National Armies, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal and Military Order of St. Hermenegilde and of Isabel the Catholic, twice holder of a Knighthood in the Royal and Military Order of St. Ferdinand, holder of several crosses for feats of war, member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Madrid . . .

who, having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, having studied the ancient deeds, demarcation decisions, agreements on common pasture

¹ Came into force on 12 August 1857 by the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which took place at Paris, in accordance with article 29, with effect from 16 April 1859, i.e., 15 days after the entry into force (on 1 April 1859) of annex V of the Convention of 28 December 1858 supplementary to the above-mentioned Treaty, in accordance with article 10 of the Treaty and the provisions of annex V.

and joint grazing treaties and other documents submitted by each side in support of the rights, privileges and entitlements they claim, having heard in person the representatives of the communes concerned, having examined the validity of their claims and established their respective rights, having, finally, as far as possible sought to reconcile private interests with political interests, taking into account ancient rights, the granting of which, in some cases, dates back to before the separation of the two Navarres, have agreed on the following articles:

Article 1. The line separating the territory of the French Empire from that of the Kingdom of Spain from the point where the department of Basses-Pyrenees adjoins Aragon and Navarra to the mouth of the Bidassoa in the Figuer (Higuer) roadstead shall start at the Analarra summit and continue along the mountain tops via Murlon and the Arlas peak to the Saint-Martin (San Martín) stone, also known as the Béarn (Bearne) marker, in accordance with the existing demarcation.

Article 2. From the Saint-Martin stone, the frontier shall run to the Eraïsé (Eraice) summit and the pass of the same name in the main chain of the Pyrenees, the summits of which it shall follow via Lacura, Urdaité, the Guimbeleta pass and the Belay pass to Barcetaigoitia (Barceta Goitia) or Baracea-la-alta, in accordance with the demarcation for this part of the frontier agreed on in 1695 between the authorities of the Soule Valley in France and the Roncal valley in Spain.

Article 3. From Barcetaigoitia (Barceta Goitia) or Baracea-la-alta, the dividing line shall follow the range formed by the Ochogorria, Mulidoya, Iparbacochoa, Ory and Alupena summits.

Article 4. After the Alupena rock, the frontier shall leave the main range of the Pyrenees and continue, along the line which already exists today, towards the Erraca-idor (Erreca-idorra) or dry stream, and shall follow the course of this stream to the point where it enters the Urbelcha.

Article 5. From the confluence of the Erreca-idor and the Urbelcha, the frontier shall ascend the Urbelcha to the point where it meets the continuation of the Aunside range, it shall follow this range to the point closest to the source of the Contracharo (Contracharro) stream, and then descend the Contracharo to its confluence with the Uratsaguy (Ugasaguía) and follow that stream down to its confluence with the Egurguy (Egurgoa).

Article 6. From the confluence of the Uratsaguy and Egurguy, the frontier, in accordance with the demarcation decision reached in 1556 between the authorities of the Cise valley in France and those of Aezcoa valley in Spain, shall ascend the Egurguy and then the Bagachea or Igoa streams and then, via the Erosaté (Eroizate) sel or sheep-fold, Arlepoa, Pagartea, Iparraguerre (Iparraguirre), Zalvetea, Orgambidea, Idopil, Lecea and Urcullu, shall reach the Iriburieta or Iasaldea (Jasaldea) pass.

Article 7. From the Iriburieta pass the dividing line shall continue over the Bentarté (Bentartea) pass to the source of the Orellaco-erreca, and descend that stream to where it joins the Valcarlos stream, which it shall follow to Pertolécoburria (Pertole), situated a little below the village of Arneguy (Arnegui).

At Pertolécoburria the frontier shall turn westwards towards the Mendimocha summit, and then climb southwards over the range separating Valcarlos from the Aldudes (Alduides) valley, to Lindus-balsacoa. From there it shall continue to Lindusmunua and then follow a straight line to the Isterbeguy (Izterbegui) peak and another

straight line to Beorzubustan (Beorzubuztan) and then follow the mountain tops to the Ispeguy (Izpegui) pass.

Article 8. After the Ispeguy pass, the frontier shall follow the international demarcation of 1787. Thus, it shall continue towards Iparla mountain via the range separating the Baigorri and Bastan (Baztan) valleys, and then proceed to Fagadi via the peaks of Irusquieta and Gorospil; from Fagadi it shall run southwards via Anatarbé mountain and shall follow the course of the stream of the same name and that of the Otsabialo stream to the latter's source. From there to Chapitelacoarria, situated on the right bank of the Bidassoa a little below Andarlasa (Endarlaza), it shall almost invariably follow the watershed between the five towns of Navarre on one side and Saint-Jean-de-Luz (San Juan De Luz) on the other.

Article 9. From Chapitelacoarria to the mouth of the Bidassoa, in the Figuer roadstead, the mid-point of the main channel of this river at low tide shall constitute the line separating the two territories, without altering the existing nationality of the islands, so that Faisans (Faisanes) island shall continue to belong to both nations.

Article 10. In order to avoid any misunderstanding and above all to avoid any disputes which might arise between the frontier inhabitants of the two territories regarding the frontier line, the main points of which are indicated in the preceding articles, it is agreed that in order to determine this line and protect it from any change which might arise in the course of time, markers shall be placed as soon as possible along the entire length of the demarcation line, with the assistance of representatives of the French and Spanish communes concerned, and that the demarcation records, duly legalized, shall be annexed to this Treaty so that their provisions have the same force and value as if they had been incorporated in the text.

Article 11. In order to preserve the markers which are to indicate the international frontier specified in the preceding articles, it is agreed that the frontier municipal authorities of the two countries, under the supervision of the higher civil authorities, shall each take the steps they deem appropriate to replace markers which have been destroyed or removed and punish those responsible. Furthermore, every August a joint inspection of the entire frontier line shall be carried out by the representatives of the frontier inhabitants of each State: a report, drawn up by mutual agreement, shall be sent to the competent higher authorities of each State so that the authorities are informed precisely of the way in which the agreed regulations have been observed.

Article 12. Since the dividing line specified in the preceding articles follows streams or paths in several parts of its course and passes a number of springs, it is hereby agreed that these streams, springs and paths shall be owned jointly and that livestock and inhabitants on each side of the frontier shall be free to use them.

Article 13. Since permanent common pasture or joint grazing arrangements between the frontier inhabitants of the two countries have often been prejudicial to tranquility and harmony on the frontier, it is hereby agreed that the agreements to this effect which used to exist or still exist today by virtue of ancient decisions or treaties shall be abolished and declared null and void as of the first day of January following the entry into force of this Treaty; it is expressly

agreed, however, that the permanent common pasture arrangements which currently exist *de jure* and *de facto* between the valley of Cize and Saint-Jean-Pied-de-Port in France and the Aescoa (Aezcoa) valley in Spain, and between the inhabitants of Baretons in France and those of Roncal in Spain, by virtue of the arbitral decisions of 1556 and 1375 and of subsequent decisions confirming them, shall continue, for their own special reasons, to be observed faithfully by each side.

Article 14. It is also agreed by the Contracting Parties that their respective frontier inhabitants shall maintain the right they have always enjoyed to draw up between themselves, for a given period which may never exceed five years and with the express authorization of the competent authorities, such grazing or other agreements as may benefit their interests and their good-neighbourly relations.

Such agreements for limited periods as currently exist between frontier inhabitants, or may be concluded in the future, shall be deemed superseded once the period allotted to them in the written or verbal agreement reached to this effect has expired.

Article 15. It is further agreed that the inhabitants of the Baïgorry valley shall have exclusive and permanent use of the pastureland in that part of the Aldudes (Alduides) situated between the main range of the Pyrenees and the line from Lindusmunua to Beorzubustan (Beorzubuztan), via Isterbeguy (Isterbegui), specified in article 7 as dividing the two territories in this place.

The Land on which permanent grazing rights are granted to the inhabitants of the Baïgorry valley is that enclosed by a line which, starting at Beorzubustan, follows the main chain of the Pyrenees formed by the Hurisburu (Urisburu), Urtiaga, Ahadi (Adi), Odia, Iterumburu, Sorogaïna, Arcoleta, Berascoïnzar, Curuchespila, Bustarcortemendia and Lindusmunua mountains and from these runs to Beorzubustan via Isterbeguy.

The inhabitants of Baïgorry shall obtain exclusive and permanent use of this pastureland in return for an annual rent of 8,000 francs, representing, at an exchange rate of 19 reales to 5 francs, an amount of 30,400 Spanish reales de vellón.

Article 16. In order to avoid any misunderstandings which might arise regarding the interpretation of the preceding article, it is hereby agreed that exclusive and permanent grazing rights on the land in question shall entitle the inhabitants of Baïgorry to take their livestock there freely, and without paying any duty, and to keep them there throughout the year if they so wish. It shall also entitle them to build wooden huts there, with planks or branches, to provide shelter for wardens, herdsmen and their herds and flocks, in accordance with local custom.

In order to build these huts and for their everyday needs, French wardens and herdsmen shall have the right to cut all the wood they need on this land, without, however, removing, trading or exporting the wood they have cut.

In order to ensure that these wardens and herdsmen always have the wood they need for the purposes referred to above, the valleys owning the land on which grazing rights are granted shall be required to regulate the use of the woodland they own there in accordance with Spanish law and in such a way that this woodland is at all times sufficient for the everyday needs of the wardens and herds-

men and that livestock have the necessary shelter from inclement weather or the sun.

The herdsmen concerned shall be subject to the conditions imposed by Spanish law on anyone leasing pastureland: namely, they may never change the nature of the land by clearing it, felling woodland or cultivating the soil, or by erecting structures other than those mentioned above.

The Spanish inhabitants of the valleys owning this land shall be required, for their part, to make no changes in the current condition of this pastureland; and to refrain from clearing or cultivating the land or carrying out any construction on this pastureland or in the woodland.

In order to patrol this pastureland and French livestock, the inhabitants of Baïgorry shall have the right to appoint sworn wardens who, together with Spanish sworn wardens, shall jointly and collectively ensure that law and order are maintained and that the rules in force are observed.

These wardens shall be required to file complaints with the territorial authority in the event of offences or violations of the rules.

Article 17. It is agreed that herds and flocks of all kinds, whether French or Spanish, which pass from one country to the other under the two joint pasture arrangements which are maintained in full force by article 13, or further to individual agreements now in existence or to be concluded in the future in the manner laid down in article 14 between the frontier inhabitants of the two countries, shall not be subject to any customs duties on crossing the frontier.

Herds and flocks from the Baztan valley, which, in accordance with present customs, cross the French Aldudes to go to and from Valcarlos, shall also be exempt from these duties.

Such livestock may not, on any pretext, stop or graze while crossing French territory, and proceedings shall be instituted in respect of offences committed in violation of the provisions of this article, so as to secure reparation from the competent authorities.

Article 18. French nationals who, prior to the conclusion of this Treaty, built houses and cleared land in that part of the Aldudes referred to in article 15, shall be recognized by Spain as the legitimate owners of these houses and this land, and they and their property shall be subject to the legislation governing French nationals living in Spain.

Similarly, subjects of Her Catholic Majesty living in the French Aldudes shall be recognized as the legitimate owners of the houses and land they possess there, and they and their property shall be treated in the same manner as all other Spanish nationals residing in France.

Article 19. French and Spanish nationals who are in the situation described in the preceding article must, within a period of 18 months from the day on which this Treaty enters into force, request their property deeds from the civil authorities of the territory in which the property is situated; these deeds may not be denied them, and property owners shall not be required to pay any costs other than those involved in the actual issue of these deeds.

Property owners who allow the above-mentioned time-limit to elapse without requesting their deeds shall be deemed to have waived the rights accorded to them under the provisions of this Treaty.

Article 20. Navigation along the entire length of the Bidassoa, from Chapitelacoarria to where it flows into the sea, shall be entirely free for nationals of the two countries and may not be barred to anyone for the purposes of trade, although all persons shall be required to comply with the regulations in force in places where commercial operations are carried out.

Article 21. Inhabitants of the right bank, and those of the left bank, may move and sail freely, in any type of boat, whether with or without keel, on the river, at its mouth and in the Figuer roadstead.

Article 22. They may also fish with nets or in any other manner, using any type of boat, in the river, at its mouth and in the roadstead, but must comply with the regulations to be established, by mutual agreement and with the approval of the higher authorities, by the representatives of the municipalities of the two banks in order to prevent the destruction of fish in the river and to accord to the frontier inhabitants of both countries identical rights and safeguards for the maintenance of order and good-neighbourly relations.

Article 23. Any fixed or mobile barrage or any other obstacle which might impede navigation on the Bidassoa shall be prohibited in the main channel of the river where the boundary between the two countries is situated.

The bow net which is currently located upstream from the Béhobie (Behovia) bridge shall be removed when this Treaty enters into force.

Article 24. The Government of His Imperial Majesty undertakes to remit to the municipality of Fontarabie (Fuentarrabía), which owns the bow net referred to in the preceding article, an amount which at the time of payment constitutes the average price, with 5 per cent interest, paid to that municipality over the past 10 years for the rental of the net. This sum shall be paid prior to the removal of the barrage net, as required under the previous article; the barrage and net shall be removed immediately after payment is made.

Article 25. Any boat sailing, moving or fishing in the Bidassoa shall be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the country to which it belongs. The authorities of each State may prosecute crimes of fraud, violation of regulations and any other offences committed by inhabitants of the other country only on islands and parts of the mainland under their jurisdiction; however, in order to prevent any abuses and difficulties which might arise from the implementation of this clause, it is hereby agreed that any boat which is touching one of the banks, either moored to it or situated close enough to it to be able to go directly ashore, shall be considered to be already situated in the territory of the country to which that bank belongs.

Article 26. The Béhobie (Behovia) bridge over the Bidassoa, which was built half by France and half by Spain, shall belong to both powers, and each shall be responsible for the upkeep of the half belonging to it.

At the two ends of the line where the works carried out by each State meet, a post bearing the arms of the two nations shall be erected to make the boundary between their two territories.

Article 27. The île des Faisans (Isla de los Faisanes), also known as the île de la Conférence (Isla de la Conferencia), which has so many historical associations common to both nations, shall belong to France and Spain *pro indiviso*.

The respective frontier authorities shall jointly prosecute any offence committed on the island.

The two Governments shall, by mutual agreement, take all the steps they deem appropriate to protect the island from the destruction threatening it, and to carry out, at their joint expense, any work which they consider necessary to protect or enhance it.

Article 28. Any treaties, conventions and arbitral decisions relating to the demarcation of the frontier between the Analarra summit and the mouth of the Bidassoa shall be repeated *de facto* and *de jure*, in respect of any provisions which are contrary to the provisions of the preceding articles, as of the day on which this Treaty enters into force.

Article 29 (final article). This Treaty shall be ratified as soon as possible by His Majesty the Emperor of France and Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, and the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at Paris within one month, or earlier if possible.

It shall enter into force 15 days after the completion of the demarcation record which, as agreed under article 10, shall confirm the installation of the markers and signs deemed necessary to delineate the frontier precisely and to link together the summits and water courses referred to in the Treaty as constituting the main points on the line dividing the two States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty, done in duplicate at Bayonne on 2 December 1856, and have hereto affixed their seals.

[Baron GROS]

[General CALLIER]

[FRANCISCO M. MARÍN]

[MANUEL DE MONTEVERDE]

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

CONVENTION¹ SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE TREATY DELIMITING THE FRONTIER OF 2 DECEMBER 1856 BETWEEN FRANCE AND SPAIN²

H.M. the Emperor of the French and H.M. the Queen of Spain, wishing to settle once and for all the implementation of the Treaty delimiting the frontier² concluded at Bayonne on 2 December 1856 between France and Spain, have to this end appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

His Majesty the Emperor of the French, Charles-Victor Lobstein, Minister Plenipotentiary, Commander of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of the Orders of the North Star of Sweden and of Saint Olaf of Norway, . . .

And Camille-Antoine Callier, Brigadier General, Commander of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Isabel the Catholic, Knight second class with plaque of the Order of the Red Eagle of Prussia, . . .

And Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, Don Francisco María Marín, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Orders of Charles III and Isabel the Catholic, Knight of the Military Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Grand Officer of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour, Senator of the Kingdom, Minister Plenipotentiary, Duty Majordomo of the week to His Majesty, . . .

And Don Manuel Monteverde y Bethancourt, Field Marshal of the National Armies, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Orders of Charles III, of Saint Hermenegilde and of Isabel the Catholic, twice holder of a Knighthood in the Military Order of Saint Ferdinand, Commander of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour, member of the Royal Academy of Science of Madrid . . .

who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have drawn up the following five annexes to the above-mentioned Treaty:

ANNEX I. CONCERNING THE PAYMENT OF THE RENT STIPULATED FOR THE PERMANENT LEASE OF THE PASTURELAND ON THE NORTHERN SLOPE OF THE PAYS-QUINT (PAÍS QUINTO)

In order to implement article 15 of the Bayonne Treaty of 2 December 1856 in respect of the sum of 8,000 francs, or 30,400 reales de vellón, that the Emperor's Government undertakes to pay and the French Treasury will have to remit annually to the inhabitants of the Baïgorry valley in return for the permanent lease of the grassland and waters of the Spanish part of the northern slope of the Pays-Quint, the Plenipotentiaries of the two States have agreed that the representative of the Imperial Government shall make this payment at Bayonne, to the authority representing the owners of the land, after the end of each calendar year, during the month of January following the end of the year in question.

¹ Came into force on 1 April 1859 by the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which took place at Paris.

² See p. 371 of this volume.

ANNEX II. CONCERNING COMMON PASTURE ON THE SOUTHERN SLOPE OF THE PAYS-QUINT (PAÍS QUITO)

As agreed by their respective Governments, the Plenipotentiaries of the two States have agreed on the following principles governing common pasture on the southern slope of the Pays-Quint:

Article 1. Under the guarantee of the Government of Her Catholic Majesty, the Baztán and Erro Valleys shall grant herds and flocks from the Baigorri valley joint grazing rights with Spanish herds and flocks in the communal and uncultivated land on the southern slope of the old Pays-Quint, subject to a rent for which the Emperor's Government takes responsibility and which the French Treasury will have to pay annually. This rent shall be decided upon amicably and for a period of 15 years, divided into three periods of 5 years each.

At the beginning of each of these five-year periods, the parties concerned shall agree on the terms for joint grazing, without departing from the principles laid down in this annex, and written contracts shall be renewed with all the formalities prescribed in the Delimitation Treaty.

At the end of this 15-year period, the commitment entered into by the Spanish valleys and the guarantee of Her Catholic Majesty's Government shall come to an end, and the valleys in question like all the frontier valleys, shall be free to draw up whatever agreements they deem appropriate, in accordance with article 14 of the Treaty.

Article 2. The territory in which common pasture applies shall be contained within a line which, starting from the Curuchespila pass at the southern end of the old Pays-Quint, runs west along the ridge formed by Berascoinzar, Arcoleta, Sorogaín (Sorogaina), Iterumburu, Odia, Ahaddi (Adi), Ernacelaieta, Urtiaga, the Urtiaga pass, Ernalegui and Urisburu, descends the southern slopes and returns, via Gorosti, Segurrecolarca, Alcachury (Alcachurri), Gambaleta, Presagaña, Zotalarrebura, Erroaguerri, Lizarchipi, Gorosgarate, Martingorribarrena, Lasturlarre, Lasturcoiturieta and Larreluceburua to Curuchespila.

Article 3. In drawing up the first agreement, and for the two subsequent renewals, the Baigorriens must reach agreement regarding each piece of land with the owner or representative concerned, and both parties must also have the approval of the higher civil authority of their respective province or department. Should the person concerned be unable to reach agreement on any of the rental conditions, the final decision shall rest with the authorities.

Article 4. By virtue of these agreements, Baigorri herds and flocks shall, subject to a payment to be stipulated per head, continue to have access to the grassland and waters of the land referred to above, just as they have had free enjoyment thereof until now, and may thus remain on the rented land both by day and by night, and, in accordance with local custom, herdsmen shall have the right to build wooden huts, with planks or branches, for shelter, and shelters of the same land to lock up their livestock during the night.

For these purposes and for their everyday needs, herdsmen shall have the right to cut all the wood they need on the land designated above (article 2), while complying with Spanish laws and regulations, and may not remove, trade or export from this land the timber they have cut.

Article 5. Under no circumstances shall French farmers be permitted to build on the rented land stone farmhouses or any land of dwellings other than the huts referred to above. As for the eight French-built farmhouses which already exist, the Baigorriens living in them will be allowed to continue to use them during the three rental periods, but, once the 15 years are up, the French owners will not be able to claim any right of ownership or use of them or of their materials, which shall revert, in accordance with Spanish law, to the owners of the land. The owners of the land will be free, if common grazing con-

tinues under new agreements entered into in accordance with article 14 of the Bayonne Treaty, to allow or not to allow the continued use of the eight farmhouses. This provision also applies to all huts and shelters.

Article 6. While they enjoy such common pasture, Baigorri livestock shall be subject to the laws and conditions laid down for all those admitted to the country's pastureland under rental agreements, and herdsmen shall be regarded as temporary aliens in Spain; thus, any practice which is contrary to Spain's rights of sovereignty and ownership over this territory shall be prohibited.

In accordance with article 17 of the Treaty, French herds and flocks and French herdsmen going to the southern Pays-Quint to use the pastureland rented to them shall not be subject to any customs duties on crossing the frontier.

Article 7. All agreements concerning the use of pastureland in the territory referred to above shall be repeated, in respect of any provision which is contrary to the principles laid down in the preceding articles, as of 1 January 1859.

ANNEX III. CONCERNING THE TWO PERMANENT COMMON PASTURE ARRANGEMENTS MAINTAINED BY THE TREATY

In order to remove any doubts which might arise in the implementation of article 13 of the Treaty delimiting the frontier of 2 December 1856 concerning the two permanent common pasture arrangements which the Treaty maintains in their entirety, and in order to define clearly and precisely the conditions governing the use of each common pasture, in accordance with the decisions of 1556 and 1375, without reproducing *in extenso* the text of those decisions, the Plenipotentiaries of the two States have agreed to summarize and incorporate in this annex the rights and obligations of each of the parties under the two common pasture arrangements mentioned.

BETWEEN CIZE (CISA) AND AËZCOA

Sole article. By virtue of the joint grazing arrangement in effect along the entire length of the frontier which, from Triburieta to the confluence of the Urgatsaguy (Urgat-saguaia) and Egurguy (Egorgoa) rivers, separates the French valley of Cize and Saint-Jean-Pied-de-Port from the Spanish valley of Aëzcoa, herds and flocks of large and small livestock of all kinds belonging to each of the two valleys will be able to enter the territory of the other valley to graze and drink freely, but shall remain there only during the day, from sunrise to sunset, and must return to their own territory to spend the night.

BETWEEN BARETONS AND RONCAL

Article 1. As of 10 July of each year, herds and flocks of all kinds from the Baretons valley will have the right to unrestricted use, for 28 consecutive days, of the grassland and waters in the territories of Ernaz and Leja, known as Port d'Arlas (Puerto de Arlas), on condition that they do not spend the night in those territories but instead return to spend the night within their own borders. As of the day following expiry of this period, Roncal herds and flocks will have the right to unrestricted use of this pastureland until 25 December, in the same manner as the Baretons herds and flocks, i.e., from sunrise to sunset, on condition that they return to their own territory every evening to spend the night.

Neither Roncal nor Baretons livestock may enter the common pastures, under any circumstances, outside the periods allotted to them. The herdsmen of the two valleys shall nevertheless be permitted to take water from springs and water sources at any time for their everyday needs.

Article 2. In order to ensure that the conditions of this common pasture arrangement are fulfilled, each of the parties concerned shall appoint wardens who shall have the

exclusive right to confiscate livestock in the event of violations. These wardens shall take an oath before their respective authorities, and all their statements made in connection with the exercise of their functions shall be treated as completely reliable, unless there is proof to the contrary.

French wardens shall, in order to be allowed to make depositions as such to the mayor of Isaba under whose jurisdiction the territory in question comes, also be required to take an oath before the mayor at the time of their appointment.

Article 3. The municipalities concerned may, by mutual agreement, maintain the penalties formerly established against offenders, or may change them as they see fit.

Article 4. Every day, on 13 July, the mayors of the communes sharing the common pasture shall meet near the Béarn marker or Saint-Martin stone to discuss all matters relating to the common pasture, and shall collect fines incurred by offenders.

Article 5. On the same day and in the same place, the inhabitants of Baretons shall, in accordance with an ancient custom, present the representatives of the Roncal valley with three two-year old heifers, without defects.

ANNEX IV. RULES FOR THE CONFISCATION OF ANIMALS

In order to avoid the disputes and disorders which have prevailed on the frontier for many years because of lack of agreement regarding the confiscation of animals, and so as to remedy, where necessary, the absence of any provision concerning the procedure to follow in cases where herds and flocks enter foreign territory unlawfully, the Plenipotentiaries of the two States have agreed to establish the following rules:

Article 1. Apart from the public authorities, only sworn wardens may confiscate animals which leave one of the two countries or common pastures and enter the pastureland of the other country without authorization, or remain overnight in the common pastures, in violation of the agreements.

Article 2. In each valley or village, these wardens shall be chosen in accordance with the prevailing customs and, whenever such an appointment is made, the mayor of the district shall inform the frontier authorities of the neighbouring country so that the individuals chosen are recognized in the exercise of their functions. These wardens must wear a badge indicating their office.

Article 3. Statements made under oath by wardens shall be treated as completely reliable by their respective authorities unless there is proof to the contrary.

Article 4. The owners of herds or flocks found trespassing shall be subject to the penalties established or to be established by mutual agreement between the frontier municipalities.

Where no such agreement exists, offenders shall pay one real per head of small livestock and 10 reales per head of large livestock. Young animals of either kind following their mothers shall not be taken into account.

If the offence takes place at night, the penalty shall be doubled unless it takes place in common pastureland during the period when use of the land is permitted in the daytime, in which case the single fine shall be paid.

Article 5. In each herd or flock brought illegally into foreign pastureland, one head in 10 livestock of whatever kind shall be confiscated to cover the fine and costs.

Article 6. The confiscated animals shall be taken by the wardens to the nearest village of the valley in the territory of which they were confiscated, and the mayor of this village shall immediately inform the mayor of the village in which the owner of the herd or flock resides, in a report describing the circumstances of the confiscation and the name of

the herdsman or the owner of the herd or flock so that the owner, having been duly warned, may appear in person or through a legal representative within 10 days following the confiscation.

Article 7. If the offence is duly proved, the owner of the herd or flock shall pay, in addition to the fine established in article 4, the costs of feeding and sheltering the animals following their confiscation and of sending the messengers and communications required in prosecuting the case.

The costs of food and shelter shall amount to 1 real de vellón per head of small livestock and 5 reales per head of large livestock, for each day that the animals are held. The messengers who carry the communications of the local authorities shall be paid two reales per hour of walking both there and back.

If financial remuneration is to be paid to the warden who made the confiscation, it shall be taken from the proceeds of the fine, without requiring any further payment from the offenders.

Article 8. If the owner of the herd or flock does not appear before expiry of the 10-day time-limit, the authorities shall auction off the confiscated animals the next day so as to cover the fines and expenses. Any money left over shall remain available to the owner for one year and, if he does not claim it within this period, shall be donated to public charity in the municipal district in which the auction was held.

Article 9. If the confiscation was made without justification, the confiscated animals shall be returned to the owner and, if any animal is missing, lost or dead as a result of ill-treatment or negligence, its value shall be repaid.

A warden who makes an unwarranted confiscation shall be obliged to take the confiscated animals back to their herds or flocks and pay the costs of feeding and watching them.

Article 10. The preceding provisions shall be without prejudice to any agreement which may exist on the subject between the frontier municipalities and shall not prevent the conclusion of further agreements modifying the provisions of this annex. It is understood, however, that in all cases confiscations may be made only by sworn wardens and that, in accordance with article 14 of the Treaty, any new agreement will have to be limited to a specific period of time, which may not exceed five years, and will first have to be submitted to the higher civil authorities of the respective department and province for approval.

ANNEX V. DEMARCATION RECORD

In order to implement the provisions of article 10 of the Treaty delimiting the frontier of 2 December 1856, the Plenipotentiaries of France and Spain, assisted, on the one hand, by Jean-Baptiste-Valentin Hutin, Staff Captain, and Pierre-Gustave, Baron Hulot, Staff Captain, and, on the other, by Angel Alvarez, Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry, Staff Commander, and Pedro Estevan, Colonel, Cavalry Commander; after making a detailed survey of the land and taking into account as far as possible the sometimes conflicting interests of the frontier inhabitants, undertook the detailed determination and demarcation of the definitive dividing line between the department of Basses-Pyrénées and the Province of Navarra, in the presence of representatives of the French and Spanish communes concerned; and in order to ensure that the provisions adopted concerning the international boundary and certain individual conditions imposed on some localities are officially recorded and acquire the same value as the main Treaty, in conformity with the above-mentioned article, it was agreed that they would be incorporated into this annex which will take the place of a demarcation record.

Marker No. 1. Is placed on a rock known as Chapitelaco-arria, 300 metres downstream from the Enderlaza bridge and on the right bank of the Bidassoa river, at the end

of the mountain chain which is itself an extension of the mountain range separating the Bidassoa river basin from the Nivelle (Nivel) basin.

The demarcation signs consist of markers and of crosses carved in the rock; both types of signs are marked with their number, except for some of the crosses. Each number appears at the beginning of the article indicating the location of the corresponding sign; an indication is given when the sign is a cross and if the cross is unnumbered.

2. At a place called Alcandía, 534 metres from the previous marker and 2 metres from an unnumbered cross. Between the two markers, the dividing line ascends the slope of the mountain.

3. On the ridge of the mountain chain, 205 metres from the previous marker, at a place called Alcozpe.

4. At Alcozpeco-Saroya, 277 metres from the third marker, counted along the ridge.

5. 189 metres further along the same ridge, at the Alcozpe pass or Alcozpeco-lépoa.

6. At Aranoco-arria, 353 metres further on.

7. 497 metres further on, at the place called Mia-méaca, 5.85 metres from an old unnumbered cross.

8. 287 metres further on, at the place called Cigorraço-arria or Cigorraço-arraigaina.

9. At the place known as Faringaina, 579 metres further on.

From this point, the international boundary follows the watershed between the Bidassoa (Bidasoa) and Nivelle (Nivel) river basins.

10. 306 metres from the previous marker, on Faringaina mountain.

The dividing line then descends Faringaina, following the direction of the ridge, and passes through a cutting between two rocks called Mandoléco-arria.

11. At the place called Mandoléco-béhérecó-soróa, 517 metres from marker No. 10.

12. 696 metres further on, at Ibardinco-lépoa or the Iardin pass.

13. 254 metres further on at Ibardinco-lépoa, at the foot of Ameztégui-co-égua mountain.

14. 410 metres further on, at the place known as Guardiaco-échola.

The watershed of the two rivers mentioned above changes direction, forming a convex curve on the southern side, and the frontier leaves it and follows the Erenazou (Erenazu) ridge to the east, up to marker No. 17.

15. At Erenazouco-gaina, 215 metres from the previous marker.

16. At Erenazouco-lépoa, or the Erenazou pass, 154 metres further on.

17. 138 metres further on, at Erenazouco-gaina.

Fourteen metres further on, the dividing line passes by the Erenazouco-aspico (Erenazouco-aspico)-arria, or Armalo, rock, marked by an unnumbered cross, leaving the summit of the mountain in Spain; it then leaves the Erenazou ridge and descends Zoubico-(Zoubico)-malda mountain.

18. At the foot of Zoubico-malda mountain, at the place called Mougacozoubico-malda, on the left bank of the Izola stream and 663 metres from marker No. 17.

19. 10 metres further on, on the opposite bank of the stream.

The frontier continues eastwards and climbs the slope of the hills on the opposite side.

20. At the place called Mildostégui-co-malda, 205 metres from the previous marker.

The international boundary continues along the Mildostéguico-malda ridge, via the rocks called Ladrón-aria and past Erdigo-mouga (Erdico-muga).

21. 590 metres from the previous marker, at Gaíneco-mouga (Gaíneco-muga).

The line then follows the Gaíneco-mougaco-arria, Souguicea-gaco (Suguiceagaco)-arria, Souguiceagaco-lépoa and Larrounchipico (Larrunchipi)-soroa ridge, and the Larrounchipi and Méatcéc (metaceco)-gaïna ridge.

22. 1 475 metres from the previous marker, at Méatcéco-lépoa.

From the summit of Zizcuiza mountain, the line returns to the ridge separating the Bidassoa and Nivelle basins.

23. At Zizcuizaco-lépoa, 293 metres from marker No. 22.

24. 312 metres further on, at Gaztelu-chourico (Gazteluchurico)-malda, 68 metres before reaching the foot of the Larroun (Larrun) rocks, at the summit of which there is a ruined hermitage, through the middle of which the frontier passes. The rough terrain on the western side makes it impossible to measure the distance between the hermitage and the previous marker.

25. At the point known as Mougarriluce (Mugarriluce), 398 metres from the hermitage.

26. 185 metres further on, at the place called Pillotalecouco (Pillotalecuco)-gaïna.

27. On the right bank of the Ourquillacoitourria (Urguillaco-iturria) stream, or Ourquilla spring, a little below the spring, 300 metres from the previous marker.

The dividing line leaves the ridge and follows the stream.

28. At Ourquillaco-erréca-ondoa, on the right bank of the stream, 117 metres from the previous marker.

The frontier returns to follow the ridge until marker No. 35, and sends sharply southwards with it.

29. 612 metres further on, at the place called Fagueco-celaya by the French and Fagacollarria by the Spanish.

30. 400 metres further on, at the place known as Mouguillondo (Muguillondo).

Sixty-four metres further on, one comes to the rocks called Mouguillondoco-arria or Malcouétaco (Malcuetaco)-arria.

31. At a place that the French call Gomendiacó-gaïna and the Spanish call Condendiagaco-gaïna, 322 metres from marker No. 30.

32. At the Gomendiacó-lépoa or Condendiagaco-lépoa pass, 205 metres further.

33. 254 metres further on, at the summit of Caprioco-eguia.

34. On the ridge of the same name, 419 metres further on.

35. 411 metres further on, at the place called Lizouniaga (Lizuniaga) or Lizouniaco-gaïna.

At this point the frontier leaves the watershed and descends in a south-south-easterly direction; it crosses the stream emerging from the Lizouniagaco (Lizuniagaco)-Itourria spring.

36. Near three stones in the form of a table on the road from Sare (Sara) to Vera, at the point called Lizouniagaco-mayarriac, or Lizouniaco-mougarriac (Lizuniaco-Mugarriac), 277 metres from the previous marker.

37. At a place called Eguimiarra (Eguimearra), approximately south-south-east and 213 metres from the previous marker.

38. 341 metres further on in the same direction, on the road from Sare to Lésaca, at a place known as Lésaca-bide (Lesacavide).

39. 838 metres further on, in the same direction, at the point called Iroumouga (Irrumuga) in the Labéagaco-gaïna area.

40. At the place called Ibantalico-gaïna, 166 metres to the east and a little beyond the ridge.

41. On the slope of the same mountain Ibantalico-gaïna, 224 metres south of the previous marker.

42. At Archabaleco-gaïna, 195 metres further south, after crossing a small stream.

43. 291 metres further on at a place called Otsalizar, on the watershed that the frontier here rejoins and follows up to marker No. 53.

44. At Lizarrietaco-bourroua (Lizarrietaco-burua), on a path, 349 metres S.S.E. of the previous marker.

45. 408 metres further on, at the place that some people call Idoétaco-gaïna and others Bélatéco-ezcarra.

46. 536 metres further on, at the place called Ousotégua (Usotegua), or Les Palomieres d'Echalar (las Palomeras de Echalar).

47. 170 metres further on, at a place known as Gastagnarrico (Gaztañarrico)-gaïna, or Gastain-lépoco-ezcarra.

48. 361 metres further on, at the place called Domicouco-bizcarra by the French and Lacain-gaïna or Buarraco-ezcarra by the Spanish.

From this point, the frontier runs eastwards, following the mountain tops.

49. 493 metres further on, at a place that some call Domicouco (Domicuco)-egua and others, Navalasco-gaïna.

50. 308 metres further on, at Navalasco-lépoa or the Navalas pass.

51. 511 metres further on, at Igouzquietaco (Iguzquietaco)-gaïna.

52. At the place that the French call Otsabia and the Spanish call Bagacelayeta, 396 metres further on.

53. 244 metres further on, and 12 metres before reaching the Otsabiaco (Otsasabiaco)-erreca or Otsobico-erreca stream.

At this point the frontier leaves the watershed between the Bidassoa and Nivelle basins for the last time and follows the Otsabi stream to where it joins the Aguatarbéco (Añatarbeco)-erreca.

54. At the confluence of the two streams, on the right bank and 573 metres from the previous marker, counted along the stream.

The frontier then ascends the Aguatarbé (Añatarbe) stream, along its easternmost branch, to its source.

55. At the source of the stream, at the place called Bizcailoucéco (Bizcailuceco)-mougarría, 677 metres further on.

56. Eighty-eight metres further on, at the place called Bizcailoucéco (Bizcailuceco)-égua, or more commonly Iroumouga (Irrumuga), next to an old triangular marker bearing an E on the side facing Echalar, a B on the side facing Baztan and an S on the side facing Sare: the date 1767 is carved under the B, and that of 1645 under the E.

57. 386 metres further on, on the slope of Agnatabé (Añatarbe) mountain.

The frontier then climbs to the great Archouria rock, on the summit of which there is carved an unnumbered cross. It is 345 metres from marker No. 57 to the foot of the rock,

but since the southern side of the rock is inaccessible, it was impossible to measure the distance up to the summit.

58. 421 metres from the cross, at a place called Archouria (Archuria) or Léouza (Leuza), after descending the northern slope on the other side of the Archouria rock.

59. 1,010 metres further on, on the left bank of the stream Sorogorrico-erreca.

The dividing line follows the course of the Sorogorri stream up to where it joins the Arotzarenaco-borda-péco-erréca and then continues along the latter stream to the next marker.

60. At the place called Pagadico-sorora, 1,560 metres from the previous marker along the Sorogorri stream, and 1,264 metres along the Arotz-arenaco-borda stream.

At this point, the frontier leaves the stream and heads E.N.E.

61. In the same area of Pagadi, at Chaldamarréco-borda, beside the road from Sare to Zugarramurdi, 488 metres from the previous marker.

62. 488 metres further on, at Pagadico-egala.

63. At a place which the French call Garatéco-gouroutziac and the Spanish Saracoirur-curutceta, at the junction of two roads to Sare, one from Urdax and the other from Zugarramurdi, 447 metres from the previous marker and 50 metres before reaching the three crosses at Sare.

64. 712 metres further on, on the summit of Olazourco (Olazurco)-égua.

65. 495 metres to the north-east, at Olazourco-bizcarra or the slope of Olazou (Olazu).

66. 226 metres to the south-east and 8 metres before reaching the stream Olazourco (Olazurco)-erréca.

67. 316 metres further on, at Larre-azpilétaco-gaïna.

68. 371 metres further on, in the area called Lapoursaroïco (Lapusaroico)-sagardi-ondoa.

69. 310 metres further on, at a place called Lapoursaroïco-estraca-moutourra.

70. At Masacolétaco (Musacoletaco)-erréca, at the junction of two streams, to the left of the main stream, called Mounougainaco (Munugainaco)-erréca, and near an old marker bearing the initials B.S.U. for Baztan, Saint-Pré and Urdax, 581 metres from the previous marker.

71. 342 metres further on, at the place called Arrateguico (Arrateguico)-mouga and Arratebourouco (Arrateburuco)-mounoua.

72. 318 metres further on, at the point where the Oaldizoun (Oaldizun) or Olavidéa stream, coming from Urdax, is joined on its right by the watercourse which the French call Lapitzoury and the Spanish call Rio Nivel, Rio de la Plata or Rio de Landibar.

The frontier follows the Lapitzoury stream on which, about 50 metres from the marker, is the Dancharinea or Dancharienien bridge over which runs the main road from Bayonne to Pamplona: on each of the parapets there is a stone marking the frontier between the two States and bearing the initials F. E., indicating France on one side and Spain on the other. The frontier continues up the Lapitzoury stream to the point where the streams known as Barrétaco-erréca and Aizaguerrico-erréca join, and then follows the course of the latter stream to its source.

73. At the place called Lapitzoury (Lapizchuri), 2,108 metres from the previous marker and 49 metres from the confluence mentioned above.

74. 938 metres from the previous marker and 21 metres beyond the point where the stream known by the two names Péruertéguico-bordas-piaco-erréca and Iraco-erréca enters the Aizaguerri river from the right.

75. 4,175 metres further on, at Itsingo-erréca-bouroua, on the slope up to the Gorospil pass, and 39 metres above the source of the Aïzaguerrico-erréca.

76. 108 metres further on, at Gorospilco-lépoa or the Gorospil pass, also known as Gorospilco-mougacoa because 2 metres from this marker there is an old marker in the form of a wide stone slab bearing the letters Ez and I carried on the French side and B. B. on the Spanish side, standing for Ezpelette, Itsatsou and Baztán.

77. 694 metres further on, in an E.S.E. direction, at the place known as Sabouca-doïco-lépoa or Saboucadoico (Sabucadoico)-mounoua.

78. At Quizcailzouco (Quizcailzuco)-lépoa or Irousquiéguico (Iruzquieguico)-lépoa, 952 metres to the east, the line making a slight bend at Quizcailzou, 829 metres from marker No. 77.

79. 634 metres further on, on the summit of Irousquiéguico (Iruzquieguico)-cáscoa or Irousquiéguico-gaïna.

80. 455 metres further on, in the Méatcéco-Lépoa pass, on a path.

81. At a place called Arsaco-soro-bouroua, or Mendichipi, in the middle of a space surrounded by five stones, 380 metres from marker No. 80.

82. 270 metres further on, at a place called Arsateïco-sorobourouco (Soroburuco)-Lépoa or Choobaco-eya, on the crest of a spur.

83. At Arsateïco-Lépoa, or Ousategui (Usategui)-Méacéco-Lépoa, at the intersection of two paths, 500 metres further along the same ridge.

84. 500 metres further on, following the same ridge, at Ezpalzaco-Lépoa, at the junction of two paths, 55 metres before reaching the source of the Arrouceco (Arruceco)-erreca stream.

The Arroucé (Arruce) stream, from its source to its confluence with the Ourbacouya (Urbacuya) river, forms the boundary between the two States.

85. It was not possible to measure the length of the Arroucé to the left of the confluence of the two streams, because it is inaccessible.

The frontier continues in the same direction for 150 metres E.S.E. but then turns S.S.E. towards marker No. 86, leaving the walled enclosures belonging to the Basa-sagaré (Basa-Sagarra) and Truchilen farms entirely in France.

86. At Truchilen-borda-aldéa, the marker consists of a cross 644 metres from the previous marker, i.e., 150 metres E.S.E. and 494 metres S.S.E.

87. At Labantorel (Lavantorel)-borda-aldéa, opposite the entrance to the farm and 318 metres from the previous marker.

88. At Mígueren-borda or Micaou (Micau)-borda, there is a cross carved on a rock next to the farm; it was not possible to measure the distance because of the extremely rough terrain.

89. To the South-South-East, at Larrette (Larrete), 2 metres past a rock marked by an unnumbered cross; it was not possible to measure the distance.

90. At the Iparla or Iparloa pass; it was not possible to measure the distance because of the terrain.

After this pass, the range separating the Baigorry valley from the Baztan valley marks the international frontier, with two exceptions which will be mentioned later, and from the point where the frontier leaves these mountains altogether; the section between Iparla pass and Ispégui (Izpegui) pass is so well defined by nature that it was considered unnecessary to place demarcation signs there.

91. At Ispégui pass, on the road from Baigorry to Baztan, 8,042 metres from Iparla pass.

92. 254 metres further on, at Quinto-éguico-bizcarra.

93. 175 metres further on, between two rocks, at the foot of the rock known as Quinto-éguico-arria.

94. 80 metres from the latter rock, on the summit of Ousacharrétaco (Usacharretaco)-larregaina, at the foot of the highest rock.

95. 410 metres further on, at Odolatéco-lépoa, at the entrance to a wood.

96. At a place called Odelatéco-atéca, 390 metres from the previous marker. The marker consists of a cross.

97. 60 metres further on, at a place known as Pagobacarréco-bizcarra, near some rocks which form a spur towards Odalaté pass.

98. At Necaizco-lépoa, 305 metres further on.

99. 312 metres further on, at Dorragaraïco-borda-bouroua.

If the frontier were made to follow the ridge exactly and to pass over the summit of Elorriétaco-mendi, it would be difficult for the Baigorri herds and flocks to cross; it was therefore agreed that the border would follow a straight line from marker No. 99 to marker No. 100, leaving to Baigorri the land between the straight line and the summit of Elorriéta mountain.

100. On the slopes of Elorriétaco-mendi, 283 metres from the previous marker and on the ridge along which the frontier now resumes its course.

101. 170 metres further on, at Elorriéta.

102. 234 metres further on, at Elorriétaco-lépoa, 10 metres from the source of the stream Elorriétaco-lépoco-erréca.

103. 190 metres further on, at Arrigorri-boustana (buztana): the marker is a cross.

The frontier continues along the ridge, passing over Arrigorrico-gaina to Arrigorrico-lépoa; after this pass, however, it follows the path below Aouza (Auza) peak to the Elgaiza or Lézéta (Leceta) pass, leaving to Baztan the territory between the path and the peak, which is needed for the Spanish herds and flocks to cross, in fair compensation for the line drawn between markers Nos. 99 and 100.

After the Elgaiza pass, the dividing line continues along the Zacaneco-argaina and other ridges separating the Aldudes from Baztan.

104. 1,716 metres from marker No. 103, at Zacanéco (Zacaneco)-argaina, or Elgaiza: the marker is a cross.

105. A cross on the summit of Istauz, 390 metres further on.

106. 174 metres further on, at Istauzco-mendico-gaina.

107. 145 metres further on, at Istauzco-mendico-peta.

108. 245 metres further on, at Istauzco-maldaco-lépoco-larréa.

109. 230 metres further on, at Ourdandégui (Urlandegui)-étaco-éguia.

110. 215 metres further on, at Ourdandégui (Urlandegui)-étaco-bizcarra, on the Zaldégui road, at the entrance to a wood.

111. 185 metres further on, at Dorraingo (Dorraigo)-éguia.

112. At the Dorraingo (Dorraingo-lépoa) or Dorraingo-azpicoa, or Abracouco (Abracuco)-célaya, pass, 1,032 metres further on.

113. 561 metres further on, at Mougnoz (Muñoz)-gaina.

114. 322 metres further on, at Ourrizcaco (Urrizcaco)-lépoa or Pagaraldico-lépoa.

115. On the summit of Ourrizcaco (Urrizcaco)-gaïna mountain, in the clearing of a wood. The distance from marker No. 114 to the edge of the wood is 195 metres; it was not possible to measure the remaining distance because of the trees.

116. A cross 190 metres from the previous marker, on Ourrizca (Urrizca) mountain.

117. 1,150 metres further on, at the Berderiz pass (Berderizco-lépoa).

118. 370 metres further on, at Elocadico-egüia, where the frontier forms an angle, the apex of which is on the Baztan side.

119. 486 metres further on, still on Elocadi mountain, at the place where the ridge runs south and forms a spur on the Aldudes side.

120. 167 metres further on, at Elocadico-lépoa; the marker is a cross.

121. 410 metres further on, at Zarguindégüico-mendia.

122. 465 metres further on, still on Zarguindégüi mountain.

122. *bis.* 190 metres further on, on the summit of Laztéguico-gaïna.

123. 575 metres further on, at Béladounco-archouria (Beladunco-archuria); the marker is a cross.

124. A cross 469 metres further on, at Eyarcéco-mounoua (munua).

125. At Eyarcéco-lépoa, 215 metres further on.

126. 589 metres further on, in Béorzou-arguibel, 6 metres east of the Arguibel rock.

127. Still in Béorzou-arguibel, 390 metres further on.

128. 335 metres further on, in the area known as Béorzou-boustan (beorzu-buztan).

129. In the same area, 390 metres further on.

130. At the end of béourzou-boustan and on the small summit known as Arrilucé or Arluche, 267 metres further on.

The frontier then leaves the ridge and heads straight to Isterbégui (Izterbegui)-mounoua.

131. At the entrance to a small wood called Arluchéco-dartéa, 345 metres from the previous marker.

132. 490 metres further on and 250 metres after passing the Sagastégüico-erréca stream. The marker is on the right of the road which passes through this place.

133. At Autringo-larréa, on the escarpment of a rock and site of a quarry, 360 metres further on.

134. 430 metres further on, on the western slope of Abracouco (Abracuco) mountain, to the right of a road which passes through this place.

135. On the final ridge of the flank of Abracouco mountain, 420 metres further on.

136. Coming down Abracouco mountain, on the western side of the road which passes through the place called Abracouco-céarra, 220 metres further on.

137. 340 metres further on, on a path, 40 metres south of the Saroico-louisénia (Luisenia) spring.

138. 330 metres further on, on the Garchabal road.

139. 340 metres further on and 8 metres south of Saliésen-borda, or Saliès farm, on the eastern side of the road.

140. 240 metres further on, to the right of the Sabiondo stream which runs from Légarchilo and passes by the foot of Isterbégui (Izterbegui) mountain.

141. On the summit of Isterbégui-mounoua, 850 metres further on.

Here the frontier changes direction and goes straight to Lindous (Lindus)-mounoua.

142. On the eastern slope of Isterbégui (Izterbegui), at the Silveti (Cilbeti) road which passes through Ezneceleyeta, 500 metres from marker No. 141.

143. 430 metres further on, at the Imilistéguico-erréca stream.

144. 600 metres further on, on the small hill Imilistoy-gaïna (Imilistoigaina).

145. 560 metres further on, on the slope of Ourrisbarengo (Urrisbarrengo)-éguia, there is a rock at ground level marked with a cross.

146. 520 metres further on at Oxapoustéguico (Ochapusteguico)-éguia or Ochapoustéguico-bizcarra.

147. 480 metres further on, on the vertical southern side of a rock, 100 metres east of the Béordéguico-erréca or Présaco-erréca ravine, there is a cross.

148. 300 metres further on, at Béodéguico-lépoa, 10 metres east of the road from the Aldudes to the Erro valley.

149. On the road called Lécetaco-bidia, 840 metres from the previous marker and 200 metres beyond the Biourreta-boustanco (Biurreta-buztanco)-erréca ravine.

150. 340 metres further on there is a cross on the centremost rock of a peak called Lécetaco-argaina.

151. Another cross on a rock to the south of the road which runs from the Aldudes to Roncevaux via the Ourtardy (Urtarai) and Atalosti passes. The distance between this marker and the previous one is 970 metres.

152. 980 metres further on, at the Bourdingouroucheco-lépoa (Burdincurucheco-lépoa) pass, 8 metres north of the road.

153. On the summit of Lindous (Lindus)-mounoua, in the middle of a ruined fort, 450 metres further on.

154. In the same direction, at Lindousco (Lindusco)-lépoa, 400 metres from the previous marker measured along the ridge.

155. 130 metres further on, on the summit nearest to Lindous-balsacoa, called Lindous-goïtia, the waters of which drain on one side into the Valcarlos river and on the other into the Aguir stream which flows to the Aldudes.

From this point until Mendimocha, the line dividing the two States follows the ridge separating the Aldudes and Valcarlos valleys.

156. 495 metres further on, at Mizpirachar.

157. After crossing the Achistoy wood for a distance of 380 metres and further covering 200 metres, making a total of 580 metres, at Achistoguico-gaïna.

158. 190 metres further on, at Achistoguico-cascoa.

159. 680 metres further on, at Chapelarrico-cascoa.

160. 600 metres further on, at Béraico-lépoa pass.

161. 550 metres further on, at Labignaco (Labiñaco)-cascoa.

162. 960 metres further on, at Itourraouco (Iturrauco)-cascoa.

163. At Bilourrouncéco (Bilurrunceco)-cascoa, 970 metres further on.

164. At Elousandico (Elusandico)-cascoa, 245 metres further on.

165. At Elousandico-lépoa, 269 metres further on.

166. 220 metres further on, at Izoztéguico-cascoa.

167. In the place called Bordaco-lépoa and on a small rocky knoll, 300 metres further on.

168. At Bordalepoco-cascoa, 195 metres further on.
 169. At Méatcéco (Meatzeco)-lépoa, 350 metres further on.
 170. 397 metres further on, at Argaraïco-mendingaïna.
 171. 460 metres further on, at Argaraïco-casogaïna (Argaraïco-cascoa-gaïna).
 172. In the area called Argaraïco-itourria, on a path, 440 metres further on.
 173. At Argaraïco-ilarra, 215 metres further on.
 174. 300 metres further on, at the pass called Eounzaroco (Eunzaroco)-lépoa, beside the road from Banca to Valcarlos and near a blackish rock at ground level.
 175. 470 metres further on, between the Elounsaro (Eunzaro) and Ousoubiéta (Usubieta) passes, where the line changes direction slightly.
 176. At Ousoubiéta (Usubieta)-lépoa pass, 435 metres further on.
 177. On the summit of Mendimocha, 530 metres further on. Here the frontier leaves the ridge.
 178. Beside a rock called Archarréco-erréca-bouroua (burua), at the source of the stream which runs N.E. down Mendimocha, 320 metres from the previous marker.
 179. Where the stream which descends Mendimocha joins the stream running from the Ourcoulorté (Urcularte) pass, 536 metres along the first stream.
 180. 1,267 metres further on, counted along the stream which the French call Zourousta and the Spanish, Archaro, on the left bank, at the place called Zourousa (Zurrusta)-gaïna, where there is a small waterfall.
- From here, the frontier heads east along a path which runs in an almost straight line to marker No. 185.
181. 415 metres further on, at a place called Arpé, 1 metre to the left of the path.
 182. At the south-west corner of the Erramounto (Erramunto) enclosure, 240 metres further on.
 183. 170 metres further on, at Lascacharo, at the intersection of the path leading to Zourousta (Zurrusta)-gaïna and that leading to the Erramounto (Erramunto) farm.
 184. 270 metres further on, at Légarluce, 2 metres to the left of the path to Zourousta (Zurrusta)-gaïna.
 185. 180 metres further on, at the place called Borzaricéta, on the path from the caloyars de Acorrain to Lasse (Lasa) which serves as the border up to marker No. 190.
 186. 130 metres further on, at Léuchéco-cïloa.
 187. 350 metres further on, at Arroléta.
 188. 270 metres further on, 2 metres from the road, beside the Arizticoitourria (Ariztico-iturra) or Ardansaro spring.
 189. 220 metres further on, at Ariztico-eguia.
 190. 210 metres further on, at Landa-andia, at the angle formed by the Lasse road and the road leading to the Bergara (Vergara) farm. The latter road serves as the border up to marker No. 195.
 191. 160 metres further on, at Echeverrico-perchïloa, at the intersection with the Ariztico-borda road and at the south-west corner of the Echeverri enclosure.
 192. 340 metres further on and 10 metres before the Isartéco-itourria (iturria) spring, at the fork of the Isartéco-bïdia road.
 193. 179 metres further on, at the junction with the Bidéribida road.
 194. 217 metres further on, at the place called Ourristizabala (Urristi-Zavala).

195. 130 metres further on, at the northern corner of the Bergara vegetable garden.

196. At Pertolé, 10 metres from the left bank of the Valcarlos river and 380 metres from the previous marker, counted along a straight line and following the enclosure walls which run in this direction.

The frontier climbs up again, following the Valcarlos stream to the point where it is joined on its right bank by the Oréllaco-errecá stream.

197. At the confluence of the two streams and on their right-hand side.

The Oréllaco-errecá serves as the dividing line along its entire length.

198. At the source of the Orella stream and at the place called Lohibelché (Loibelche), beside the road from Saint-Jean-Pied-de-Port to Roncevaux.

199. 380 metres further on, counted along this road which serves as the frontier. This marker is placed at the point where the road intersects with the road from Valcarlos to the Orbaicéa foundry. The dividing line then follows the latter road up to marker No. 204, and the distances from one marker to the next are measured along this road.

200. At the Bentarté (Bentartea) pass, 485 metres further on.

201. At the Bidarraí-itourria (Bidarray-iturria) spring, 250 metres further on.

202. 320 metres further on.

203. 180 metres further on.

204. 400 metres further along the road.

From here, the international boundary runs in a straight line from one marker to the next up to the marker No. 222, which is located at the source of the Igoa stream.

205. At the Iribouriéta (Iriburieta) or Isaldéa (Jasaldeá) pass, 200 metres further on.

206. 820 metres further on, on the summit of Urculo (Urculuco)-mendia, where there are the remains of a fort.

207. The marker consists of a cross at the place called Urculo-Guibélo (Urculuguibelo), 630 metres from the previous marker.

208. To the left of the Lécéandia chasm or waterhole, 790 metres further on. This marker and the two previous markers more or less follow a straight line.

209. On the rocky peak which the French call Pagabéharry, 330 metres further on.

The frontier continues from here in a straight line to marker No. 211.

210. 550 metres further on, in this direction; the marker is a cross.

211. At the beginning of the area called Idopil, on a summit of the main chain of the Pyrenees, 600 metres from the previous marker.

212. At the Orgambidéaco-lépoa pass, 200 metres further on, next to a shallow rectangular hole distinguished by its rocky vertical walls.

The frontier continues in a straight line from this point to marker No. 215; the intervening markers are placed on this line which runs a little way down the northern slope of the chain, and at the Orgambidé (Orgambideaco-lépoa) pass forms an acute angle with the mountain ridge.

213. In the Zalvétéa area, 600 metres from the Orgambidé (Orgambidea) marker.

214. 550 metres further on.

215. 330 metres further on, in an area called Iparraguerréco-saro-burua, at the south-west corner of a small wood between two ravines. After this point, the slope descends more rapidly towards the north.

From here, the frontier follows a straight line to the Arlépoa peak: there is an intermediate marker.

216. On this straight line, 550 metres from marker No. 215.

217. 900 metres from the previous marker, on the summit of Arlépoa.

It should be noted, in the interests of greater clarity in the marking of this part of the frontier, that all the markers from Orgambidé to Arlépoa can be regarded as following the same direction.

218. At the confluence of two small streams which form the stream which the French call Béhérobie, upstream from the Arpéa cave.

219. A cross carved on a rock at Arpéa where the cave is located.

220. On the ridge and at the very end of Baratché mountain, at the point where the mountain would be crossed by a straight line running from Arpéa to Eroizaté pass.

Because of the rough terrain, it was not possible to measure the distances between the last four markers.

221. At the Eroizatéco-lépoa pass, 330 metres from the previous marker.

222. 230 metres further on, on a stony knoll, to the right and near the Igoa ravine which serves as the boundary until it meets the Archilondoco-erréca stream.

223. 730 metres further on, to the right of the Igoa spring.

224. At the confluence of the Igoa and Archilondo streams, beside the road running along the left bank of the Igoa stream.

These two streams together form the Egurguy (Egurgoa) stream which forms the dividing line between the two States until its confluence with the Ourgatsaguy (Ugazagua).

225. Above the confluence and between the two streams.

The boundary then follows the Ourgatsaguy up to the point where it meets the ravine of the Contracharo (Contrasaro), which then serves as the boundary up to its source.

226. 20 metres above the point where the Ourgatsaguy and Contracharo meet and 1 metre from the right bank of the Contracharo.

227. At the head of the Contracharo ravine, 90 metres before reaching the top of the de la Croix (de la Cruz) pass or Courouchiaco (Curuchiaco)-lépoa.

From this point, the frontier runs in a straight line to the first rocky peak of the Ahounsbidé (Aunsbide) chain.

228. On this straight line, 255 metres from the previous marker.

229. 255 metres further on, at the above-mentioned Ahounsbidé peak.

The line follows the very distinctive Ahounsbidé ridge and descends in the same direction to the point where it meets the Ourbelcha (Urbelcha) stream, opposite the Ourdandéguizarra (Urdandegui-zarra) rock.

230. A cross on the Ourdandéguizarra rock.

The frontier descends the Ourbelcha to where it joins the Errécaïdor or dry stream.

231. To the right of the Errécaïdor, 10 metres from the point where it joins the Ourbelcha.

The Errécaïdor serves as the boundary.

From this point on, all the distances from one marker to the next were taken from the map and in a straight line, since the uneven and obstructed terrain made it impossible to measure them on the ground.

232. 2,400 metres from the previous marker and 135 metres beyond the point where the Errécaïdor meets the ravine, descending from the north, which the French call Imitéco-erréca and the Spanish, Iturcharraco-erréca.

The frontier continues along the Errécaïdor and along the bottom of a ravine which comes from the direction of the Jauréguisaré (Jáuregui-sarreac) pass and leads most directly to the next marker.

233. 1,100 metres from the previous marker and 40 metres south of the lowest point of the Jauréguisaré pass or Jauréguisauréco (Jáuregui-sarreaco)-lépoa, 130 metres north of the Malgorra-chiquina-pounta (punta) or Malgorra-chipia summit.

The demarcation line immediately joins the nearest stream descending the Malgorra-chipia and follows it to where it enters the Ibarrondoa stream.

234. At the northern angle of this confluence, 750 metres from the previous marker.

It was agreed that the pastureland between the frontier and two straight lines running from Malgorra-chipia (Malgorra-chiquina-punta) and ending, one at marker No. 232 and the other at marker No. 234, would be used jointly by the Soule and Salazar herds and flocks, although this pastureland is under the jurisdiction of Spain.

Between marker No. 234 and the next marker, the frontier ascends the Ibarrondoa (Ibarrondoaco-erreca).

234. *bis*. 190 metres from the previous marker, near the point where the Gaz-terrétéco-erréca or Gaz-erréca gully, descending from the Aloupégna (Alupeña), meets the left bank of the Ibarrondoa.

This ravine serves as the boundary.

235. 1,460 metres further on, there is a cross on the Aloupégna rock which is situated in the main chain of the Pyrenees and is 170 metres south of another higher summit called Chaspigaina.

From Aloupégna to the Eráisé pass, the international demarcation line follows the ridge of the main chain up to the Béláy pass.

236. 950 metres from Aloupégna, on the summit of Mount Ory (Ori), there is a cross.

237. At Itourzaétaco (Iturzaetaco)-lépoa or Itourchétaco-lépoa, or the Larrau pass after passing Ory-chipia (Orichipia) and Itourzaétaco-gaïna, 1,860 metres from the previous marker.

238. 1,060 metres further on, on the summit which the French call Iparbaracocha-gaïna and the Spanish, Orbizcayaco-gaïna.

239. 880 metres further on, at Betzoulaco (Betzulaco)-lépoa or Betzoula-méhécaco-lépoa, or the Betzoula pass, over which passes the road from Larrau to Uztarroz.

240. 700 metres further on, at the Bildocharenco-lépoa or Silohandico-lépoa pass.

241. 980 metres further on, on the summit known as Gastarrico-gaïna to the French and Mulidoyaco-gaïna to the Spanish.

242. 840 metres further on, on a small hillock between two passes the more easterly of which is known as Elhourrousouco-lépoa by the French Basques.

243. At the end of a small spur marking the western end of the ridge of Ochogorri-chipia mountain, 470 metres further on.

244. 410 metres further on, on a rounded summit of the same mountain, near the escarpment facing Spain.

245. On the highest summit of Ochogorri-chipia, 530 metres further on.

246. 1,240 metres further on, on the highest summit of Ochogorrico-gaïna and on a rock at the edge of the escarpment facing France, there is a cross.

247. 500 metres further on, beside the road from France to Spain, at the Outourour-dinéta (Utururdineta) pass.

248. 900 metres further on, at the highest and easternmost point of the mountain which the French call Chardacaco-gaïna and the Spanish call Baracea-la-Alta or Baraicoa, there is a rock marked by a cross.

249. At the Sota-lépoa pass, 800 metres further on.

250. 600 metres further on, at the Bélay pass, 10 metres east of the road.

The frontier then leaves the ridge and follows the road which runs along the northern slope of Carchila or Carchéla mountain to the Guimbéléta pass, in the direction indicated by the markers placed on the southern side of this road.

251. 210 metres further on, a cross on a rock overhanging the road and forming part of a large landslide.

252. 230 metres further on, a cross on a large rock also called Carchila, situated to the south of a small ravine running between the steep slope of the mountain and a gently sloping pasture crossed by the road.

This road runs in an almost straight line to the next marker, passing several metres to the north of a permanent spring, 120 metres from the previous marker.

253. On a very conspicuous ridge of land running from the summit of mount Carchila, above the point where the road bends, 450 metres from the previous marker, 750 metres from the summit of Carchila and 40 metres before reaching a stone marked with a small unnumbered cross, an old marker of this same border.

254. At the Guimbéléta pass, 600 metres from No. 253.

It was agreed that if herds and flocks from Soule cross the frontier and enter the territory situated between the road running from the Bélay pass to the Guimbéléta pass and the Carchila ridge, they shall not be subject to any fine or confiscation.

After the Guimbéléta pass, the dividing line regains the ridge of the main chain, passing over the summit of the Guimbéléta peak, 520 metres from the pass of the same name.

255. At the Ourdaité (Urdaite) pass, 860 metres from the Guimbéléta peak and 40 metres west of the road from Sainte-Engrace (Santa Engracia) to Isaba (Isabata).

256. At the Eraisé (Eraice) pass, 10 metres west of the road from Spain to France, 4,500 metres from the previous marker and 2,050 metres from the Lacoura (Lacurra) peak situated between these two markers.

Since the French slope of the Pyrenees between the Guimbéléta and Eraisé passes is impassable, it was agreed that the road linking these two passes on the southern slope and running almost parallel to the ridge will be open to the French frontier inhabitants and their herds and flocks, but that they may not leave the road without authorization.

After the Eraisé pass, two roads lead to the Ferial d'Eraisé via the northern slope; the southernmost road is called the high road and the other road is called the low road. The line dividing the two territories follows the high road, thus leaving the ridge of the main chain.

257. 600 metres from the Eraisé pass, on the high road, at the place called Sempori corner. In addition to a number, this marker also bears the letter S to distinguish it from another marker on the low road which bears the same number and the letter N, but for another purpose as indicated below.

An unnumbered cross is carved on the rock, at the point where the roads enter Ferial-d'Eraisé.

258. 1,300 metres from the Eraisé pass and 230 metres from the cross just mentioned, a cross on a large vertical rock at the northern end of the Ferial.

Marker No. 257 N situated on the low road, at a spur of the Sempori slope visible from the Erasé pass, 640 metres further on, is not a marker for the international frontier; this marker and three small unnumbered crosses carved on rocks and situated further on in the direction of the Ferial simply mark the route of the northern road.

It was agreed that, in accordance with ancient custom, both the high and the low roads would continue to be open to the French and Spanish and that the pastureland between them, although under French jurisdiction, could be used from sunrise to sunset by herds and flocks from the Roncal valley and from the Soule area.

From marker No. 258 to the Camalonga pass, the frontier follows the road from the Ferial to the Saint-Martin stone.

259. 400 metres from marker No. 258, a cross on a large stone at the Arra-Sarguia pass.

260. 660 metres further on, another cross at the Camalonga pass, at the entrance to the Cuma de Ançu (Ansú).

The frontier continues over a small chain of inaccessible rocks, running almost parallel to the road to the Saint-Martin stone a little way off to the north, and joins a small mountain which the French call Léché and the Spanish, Leja.

261. 1,400 metres from the previous marker a cross carved in an almost vertical rock at the Léché or Leja pass.

From here to the Saint-Martin stone, the frontier continues in a straight line, following almost the same route as the road, to the north of which there are three small unnumbered crosses serving as demarcation signs.

262. 530 metres from the previous marker, in the pass and 1 metre from the Saint-Martin stone which is situated 640 metres east of the Léché summit and 1,260 metres west of the Arlas peak.

Although the road from the Ferial d'Eraisé to the Saint-Martin stone is partly in Spanish territory, it was agreed that it would be considered to be on the frontier, for the purposes of article 12 of the Treaty.

From the Saint-Martin stone, the boundary follows the mountain ridge over the Arlas peak and Mourlon (Murlon) mountain as far as Agnalarra (Añalarra).

263. A cross on the Mombélia rock, 340 metres from the preceding marker and 200 metres north of the three unnumbered crosses at Mombelia which mark the boundary of the Arlas common pastureland at this point.

264. Cross on the Mombélia or la Serra summit, 620 metres beyond the Arlas peak.

265. 500 metres from the Arlas peak, at the Pescamo or Pescamou pass, there is a marker and also an unnumbered cross 7 metres further on.

266. 400 metres further on, at the Baticoché pass, a cross on a horizontal rock at ground level.

267. 700 metres further on, on the highest summit of Mourlon (Murlon); the marker is a cross.

268. 460 metres further on, a cross on a hillock called the upper pass (*Petit Port d'en Haut* or *Portillo de Arriba*).

269. Another cross, 250 metres further on, on the last hillock before the ridge changes direction.

Between this marker and the following marker, there are unnumbered crosses on two rocks in order to mark the frontier clearly since it is very difficult to distinguish in this area.

270. 550 metres from No. 269, on a small summit formed by rocks, where the frontier once again changes direction.

The ridge forming the international frontier joins the chain called Sierra Longa de Ania, ascending by its northern slope.

271. On the ridge of this chain at the place known as Pas (el Paso) de Sierra Longa or de Anie (Ania), there is a cross 600 metres from the previous marker.

271. *bis.* Another cross 360 metres further along the Sierra Longa ridge.

272. At the foot of the southern slope of Sierra Longa de Anie and on the line of the Pyrenees watershed is the Insolé (Insole) or Lescun pass, where there is vertical rock near the road on which a cross has been carved, 560 metres from the previous marker.

This entire part of Sierra Longa de Anie is known as Agnalarra (Añalarra).

From this point, the chain of the Pyrenees rises considerably and its very obvious ridge separates the Department of Basses-Pyrenees from Navarra up to the high summit known as Table des Trois-Rois, thus named because it is common to the three ancient kingdoms of France, Navarre and Aragon.

The preceding annexes, which shall have the same force and validity as if they had been included in the Treaty delimiting the frontier of 2 December 1856, shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification exchanged at Paris within one month, or earlier if possible.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Plenipotentiaries have signed them and have hereto affixed their seals.

DONE at Bayonne, on 28 December 1858.

[LOBSTEIN]

[CALLIER]

[FRANCISCO M. MARÍN]

[MANUEL MONTEVERDE]
